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with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904.

[788-1]

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All letters for publication should be written on
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No anonymously signed or "memoranda" that have
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 26TH, 1907.

Last month, as we have already reported in our news columns, the question of the Crown Agents was again brought to the notice of the members of the House of Commons. Apparently a determined effort is to be made to force an issue, with which movement a great amount of Colonial sympathy is expected to be associated, for the matter has been shelved too long, and in ways quite inconsistent with the principles of government that were strengthened by the Ballot Act. Mr. WALKER's questions could not be argumentative—for that is unparliamentary—but they were so ingeniously framed as to throw into prominence "the unconstitutional and anomalous position" which the Crown Agents and their defenders are obliged to take up under criticism. When the same Member of Parliament was officially told, six or seven months ago, that the appointment of nominees, without examination, to positions in the Crown Agents' office was a purely domestic matter affecting and interesting only the Crown Agents themselves, it was felt that a most daring, almost insolent, challenge had been flung to those who are anxious to see this noetic blemish on a democratic constitution done away with. Last month Mr. WALKER asked whether the SECRETARY OF STATE would, in the exercise of his general control and supervision over the conduct of the business of the Crown Agents, consider whether greater efficiency would ensue if the present system, under which appointments to the staff of

the Crown Agents' office were made by nomination and without an examination of any kind, were replaced by a system under which candidates were required to enter for competitive examination in open competition. Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL replied that it was obviously desirable that appointments to Government services should be made either by competitive examination or by selection after standard examination, and promised that the SECRETARY OF STATE would consider whether such a reform would be conveniently effected in the system of appointment to the staff of the Crown Agents' office. But he declared that the questions connected with such a change were complex, and no decision could be taken upon them at present. Though this politician is often twitted with his youth, he has much of the acuteness of older Parliamentary hands, and he promptly "hedged" by adding the remark that it must not be assumed that the

SECRETARY OF STATE admitted any lack of efficiency in the Crown Agents' department. Whether it be so admitted or not does not really matter; the condition of affairs speaks for itself. A sick night watchman could be provided by a humane employer with a feather bed and a blanket without admitting that he would go to sleep on duty; and a tender hearted mistress might over-feed her cat without admitting that its qualities as a mouser would deteriorate. Others would still know what to think; and unfortunately, in the case of the Crown Agents, there has been no dearth of evidence as to their lack of efficiency. But Mr. WALKER also attacked the subject on constitutional grounds. He asked the UNDER-Secretary whether, seeing that the funds available for the maintenance of the Crown Agents' office were drawn in part from protectorates which are largely financed by grants-in-aid from the Treasury, he would arrange that the House of Commons should not again until it had a practical and efficacious right of control, be asked to sanction expenditure that would go in part towards the maintenance of the Crown Agents' office. Face to face with this poser, the UNDER-Secretary was less confident, and weakly pointed out that the system provides for an audit of the accounts of grant-in-aid colonies. He apparently was able to see, what the Crown Agents' critics have never lost sight of, that such control as the SECRETARY OF STATE is supposed to exercise was unpractical and unscientific, and in that case, he said, the House of Commons would no doubt be allowed to express its opinion "upon some convenient opportunity." That reply merely pressed upon the sore; the mischief is that opportunities to discuss the Crown Agents' entrenched as they are against all constitutional procedure, do not constitutionally present themselves. They have to be searched for, almost invented; and it is manifestly improper that a department so intimately concerned with the expenditure of public money should be so protected from criticism and sheltered from investigation. The critics have found a splendid champion in Mr. WALKER, and Mr. CHURCHILL was not long in discovering that he was crossing swords with a duelist too clever for him. Mr. WALKER asked him if there were any other case in which grants of public money were made without the corresponding right of public control. Unwilling to admit what the question clearly made evident, that the case of the Crown Agents presented an exception to all rules, the UNDER-Secretary mumbled an evasive answer, for the purport of which the public had to wait the appearance of Haussard. Finally, Mr. WALKER raised the question of the consulting engineers' fees, and asked whether the consulting engineers to the Crown Agents had anything to gain by recommending the construction of railways; whether they, or their representatives, were employed and received remuneration for their services in connection with the construction of railways which had been undertaken upon their recommendation; and if so, what had been the amount of their remuneration from this source during the last ten years, how was it assessed, and from what fund or funds had it been paid? Mr. CHURCHILL replied that the consulting engineers employed on behalf of the Crown Colony and Protectorate Governments advised only on such schemes as were referred for their advice by the Colonial Governments with the sanction of the SECRETARY OF STATE. They did not recommend schemes in any other sense than that they stated the merits or demerits of any project upon which they were called upon to advise, from an engineering point of view. Should the SECRETARY OF STATE decide that any scheme should be carried

out, after the consulting engineers had advised, their further advice was, if advice was necessary, utilized in connection with its execution. The course followed was the ordinary practice whenever professional advice in any branch was sought either by Governments or by private individuals.

How far it might be possible or expedient to furnish a return of the nature desired, he urged, further consideration, was promised that the SECRETARY OF STATE would consider whether such a reform could be conveniently effected in the system of appointment to the staff of the Crown Agents' office. But he declared that the questions connected with such a change were complex, and no decision could be taken upon them at present. Though this politician is often twitted with his youth, he has much of the acuteness of older Parliamentary hands, and he promptly "hedged" by adding the remark that it must not be assumed that the

SECRETARY OF STATE admitted any lack of efficiency in the Crown Agents' department. Yesterday, as a charge of overcrowding, the defendants were convicted and fines amounting to \$21.50 were inflicted.

The Hawaiian Medical Association have proposed the enactment of legislation requiring applicants for permission to practise medicine in Hawaii to pass examinations in English. At present many Japanese applicants insist that the examination shall be conducted in their cases in the Japanese language. The existing law on the subject is indefinite.

It fell to the lot of a certain provincial Lady Miyoress, "M.A.P.", says, to receive a number of members of the Royal Family and show them round some newly-opened institution. On entering the building they were asked to sign their names in the visitors' book. They did so in the usual style for royalty—Maud, Beatrice, Patricia, and so on. When it came to the turn of the Lady Miyoress to sign she looked at the royal signatures with some surprise. Evidently the latest fashion, she thought. Best to follow suit. So she signed below the others—Eliza-

BUENS' ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION IN HONGKONG.

There is no Scotsman about whom more has been written and said than Robert Burns. According to the temperament of the individual, he is either the subject of praise or reproach and this lovable debatable character will doubtless continue to inspire eloquent eulogies and provoke bitter condemnation "wherever Scotsmen gather." Burns was indeed a true prophet when he said before his death that he would be more thought of a hundred years hence. Now Burns' worship is a cult which many men outside of those who speak the "auld Sooth tongue" are glad to profess, and as the anniversary of his birth comes round each year there is a spirit of pious oratory that is not all the want of Lord Rosberry has suggested.

Though the Scotch colony in Hongkong is large and the admirers of the bard are consequently numerous, the celebration of "the 25th" is more temperate than might be expected. There is no Burns' Club here but the St. Andrew's Society are not unmindful of their duty. They help to perpetuate the "immortal memory" by a concert, which is always a popular event, as the sweet songs of the bard artistically interpreted by local singers appeal to a much wider audience than those who claim Scottish birth or parentage.

St. George's Hall was well filled last night on the occasion of the Scotch concert promoted by the St. Andrew's Society in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Scotland's national bard. A portrait of Burns occupied the place of honour on the platform and above it was the rampant Mr. Hough, the president, who was supported by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shearer and other leading members of the Society. The programme opened with a Scotch Medley by the Band of the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, the variety of airs, from mournful to martial, being played in such a manner as roused the warm enthusiasm of the auditors. Equally pleasing was the "Reminiscences of Scotland" in the second part. Mr. R. H. Baxter added to his reputation as a soloist by his sympathetic rendering of that pathetic song by Burns "My Naunie's a wa", for which he was deservedly encored, responding with "O' a' the airts" and bringing out its happier sentiment very artistically. Mrs. G. H. Edwards contributed "Bonnie Mary of Argyl" and "Caller Herrin," for which she was heartily applauded, and Mrs. David Wood sang "Ye banks and braes" and "Ye shall walk in silk attire." Mr. Jokl was a persona grata, his violin solos being appreciated as usual, while Mr. R. Sutherland proved himself an excellent exponent of the humorous in song, recitation, and story. Mrs. A. G. Gordon made a welcome reappearance and essayed the Scottish national anthem very successfully, though it has to be admitted that "Scots wha ha" needs a robust resonant voice to give it its full effect. Her rich voice was heard to better advantage in that plaintive song of the exile "My ain folk." Mr. Balloch's rendering of "Willie gane to Melville" was delightful, and in reply to an encore he sang "The Bonnie 'ar' o' Moray." His "Sound the Pibroch" rendered with spirit and telling effect, was also enjoyed. The feature of the second part of the programme was the trio "Willie brewe a peck o' maut" by Messrs. F. H. Baxter, J. C. Gow and L. Brongeall. The favourite bacchanalian chorus was illustrated with dramatic ability, and needless to say the audience enjoyed both the singing and the acting. Mrs. Baxter played the accompaniment for this and for her husband's solos, while Mr. E. J. Chapman acted as accompanist throughout. A successful concert was brought to a close with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably over the E. coast of China and W. Japan.

A shallow depression has passed over the E. coast of China moving Eastwards. It lies now off the S.W. coast of Japan. Pressure is highest over Central China.

Gradients are slight in the South, and moderate N.E. and W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood E. winds, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel... N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Samsons No. 1.

Hongkong and Iamakooe Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

WILLIAM WHITELEY

MURDERED.

LONDON, January 25th. William Whiteley, the "Universal Provider," has been murdered by a man said to be his son.

WINTER SEVERITY.

LONDON, January 25th. The severe cold is unabated.

MORE DREADNOUGHTS.

LONDON, January 25th. The United States has decided to build two vessels of the Dreadnought type.

[BRUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE JAMAICA EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, January 23rd. The Mansion House fund has reached £25,000, of which £15,000 has been wired to Jamaica.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

LONDON, January 23rd. Mr. Root, the guest of the Canadian Club in Ottawa, in a speech, said that the difficulties between Canada and the United States were insignificant compared with the fact that both had lived in peace for ninety years.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

LONDON, January 23rd. Count Gallina has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Tokyo.

EARTHQUAKES IN SUMATRA.

LONDON, January 23rd. A Hague official notification states that on the 11th inst. the island of Simalu almost disappeared; 1,500 persons lost their lives and violent earthquakes occurred daily.

JAPANESE LABOURERS IN CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, January 23rd. The immigration Commissioner in San Francisco under instructions from Washington, has forbidden the landing of 200 Japanese labourers from Honolulu.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

LONDON, January 23rd. The Times says that Saionji's speech commands, both in substance and form, the admiration of Japan's European allies, as well as gratification at the growing solidity of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is felt in Great Britain that the strength of the alliance makes both parties earnestly desire an attitude of lasting friendship and goodwill towards a third Power in Asia, and urges a cordial understanding with Russia as the best means of maintaining peace.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, January 25th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

FIRE INSURANCE CLAIM.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollack, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff in the action—Lai Su Win v. Union Fire Insurance Company, Limited—and said he had to make a motion which was made ex parte of the judgment and was supported by an affidavit which would show his Lordship the reason for moving ex parte. The actual motion was that judgment might be entered in that action for plaintiff for \$4,854.30 and costs. The affidavit was read in which it was stated that plaintiff claimed from the defendants the amount stated in respect of the loss sustained by him through fire and which was proportionately covered by a fire insurance policy in that Company.

It will be remembered that defendants agreed to be bound by the decision in the action heard before his Lordship and a special jury, in which the same plaintiff proceeded against the North German Fire Insurance Company to recover a certain sum under a fire insurance policy. In that action judgment was given in favour of plaintiff.

Defendants' reply to Mr. Harding's letter was that they did not intend to instruct counsel. Judgment for plaintiff with costs was accordingly entered.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China steamer *Nansung*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The Boston S.S. Co.'s str. *Shawmut* arrived at Manila on the 24th inst. She leaves Manila on the 29th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on the 29th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Totomi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 25th inst., and is expected here on the 29th inst.

The str. *Lionel Castle* left Singapore on Thursday, the 24th inst., and is due here on or about Thursday, the 31st inst.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. KOWLOON.

A match will take place to-day at the H.K.C.C. ground, commencing at 1.15 p.m., between the Club and Kowloon.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C.:—

W. C. D. Turner, H

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 24th.

ITALIAN-CHINESE AMENITIES.
At 11 a.m. yesterday Viceroy Chou Fu called on Commandants Volpicelli (who had arrived a few hours before), Italian Consul-General, at the Victoria Hotel. His Excellency was accompanied by Lo Tzotai. After the usual courtesies the Viceroy returned direct to his rooms. Comm. Volpicelli will return the call on the 25th instant, and will be accompanied by Baron Novellis, (Captain of the Cruiser Marco Polo,) and a suite of Italian officers. Baron Novellis was until lately Commodore of the Italian Squadron in the Far East and hoisted down his flag only when he left Shanghai.

On the 26th instant Comm. Volpicelli, Baron Novellis and suite will call on the Tartar-General, the 26th and 27th instant being Court mourning days (anniversaries of deaths of sovereigns of the present dynasty) no salutes can be fired; and, consequently, the Tartar-General cannot receive them on those days. Baron Novellis has been specially requested by the Italian Legation at Peking to call upon H.E. the Viceroy.

AN AMERICAN APPOINTMENT.

Viceroy Chou Fu has appointed the Honourable Stephen W. Nickerson (Imperial Chinese Consul at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.) as Director General of the Chinese Commercial Intelligence Bureau for the United States. Telegrams have been sent to Washington and to the Wai-wu-pu announcing the appointment.

TRANSFER RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

Local authorities have received telegrams from Peking stating that the rumour of the transfer of Viceroy Chou Fu and the high officials is without foundation. It states that H.E. Chou Fu's second son has been promoted to Salt Comptroller of Cheung Lo in the Chili Province. All the local officials called on His Excellency and offered their congratulations.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A private meeting was held at the Kwong Chai Hospital by the gentry of the nine charitable institutions (Viceroy Shum's clique of Directors of the Yuet-Hau Railway Company). Lo Kwai Wai was elected to preside as chairman. The following resolutions were passed and enthusiastically adopted:

(1) Telegrams to be sent to H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Governor Pong Hung-hsi, and the Bureau of Posts and Communications to the effect that the accounts of the railway company had been audited and found satisfactory. It having been discovered that Yeung Sai-Ngiam and Chan Kang-Yu are foreign subjects, it was decided to ignore them as shareholders of the company. Their idea is to invest all the railway funds in foreign banks and to engage lawyers to interfere in the matter. Should those foreign banks fail, what shall we do? It is plain that their intention is to borrow some foreigner's name and grasp all the money. It is through our integrity and power that the company was founded and now they are endeavouring to undo what was done by us. This has agitated the feelings of the general public.

(2) To elect 10 persons who will sign a petition which will be presented to Viceroy Chou Fu and if any of the signatories will be arrested and imprisoned a sum of \$10 will be paid to his or their family as maintenance allowance. These funds will be subscribed by the guild to which he belongs. If any one of the 10 persons be arrested, all the others will join together in issuing expresses to close all the gates in the city and to get the representatives of all the guilds to proceed to the yamen where the person is detained.

(3) To issue a notification stating that the railway company decided to ignore Yeung Sai-Ngiam and Chan Kang-Yu as shareholders of the company. The employees of the Kwong Chai Hospital will be authorized to post these notifications in the city and if any of them should be arrested by the police and imprisoned a sum of \$15 will be paid to the family as maintenance allowance. The representatives will all proceed to the yamen and will ask the officials if they have accommodation to imprison all the people. We will uphold our positions with an iron hand and resist to the end. With regard to the expenses for cabling we will now all subscribe to it.

(4) To boycott some of the local newspapers as we now boycott all American goods. We will post notices at our doors giving the names of those newspapers which we will boycott. We have information there follows a list of people said to have been bribed, the amounts being stated, and the officials blamed. We should not deter or fear in taking proceedings against these officials.

(5) To boycott the police. The police are supported by the merchants of the 72 guilds. We will refuse to permit them to patrol our streets and will refuse to pay police tax. Henceforth we will engage soldiers to protect us.

THE "CRAIK CHILDREN'S FUND."

We publish by request of Mr. R. H. Baxter, the Hon. Sec. of the Kowloon Dock Reading Club, the following further list of subscribers to this fund—Amount previously acknowledged—\$1,666.00. MESSRS. T. Skinner \$25. J. Smith \$50. W. J. Rattey \$25. T. Neves \$10. Jas. McGlashan \$10. Joseph Claffey \$10. Jas. E. Hansen \$5. A. Nicholson \$10. D. Harvey \$10. J. Fischer \$5. A. Muir \$2. J. Ramsay \$5. W. G. Humphreys & Co. \$50. Chas. A. Gaupe & C. \$25. Robert Hunter \$5. J. Gillespie \$5. British Antifouling Co., Ltd. London, per Messrs. Meyer & Co., \$50. F. Schwarzkopf \$50. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips \$50. G. S. Webb \$5. A. G. Gordon \$50. D. Purvis \$5. Laue, Crawford & Co. \$10. W. Nicholson \$25. W. Watson \$10. Ah Chee \$10. Ah Kee \$10. Ah Chung \$10. Ma Wong \$5. Ah Foo \$5. Ah Soo \$1. Hung Kwoong \$1. Tack Joe Hing \$5. Ah Wai \$5. Ah Man \$2. Ma Cheung \$3. Ma Fan \$10. Ah Kee \$5. Ah Fook \$2. Hung Hui \$2. Ah Hing \$2. Tai Lee \$2. F. S. Si. Sing Lee \$2. Ah Hing \$5. Ah Sheng \$5. Chan Sing \$5. Heng Man \$20. Ah Choi \$10. Ah Hop \$5. Ah Ngan \$3. Lam Ping \$3. Ling Chu \$1. Leung Kim \$1. Ah Chung \$5. Ah Youn \$5. Kah Yuen \$5. Ah Wer \$5. Ah Ho \$5. Ah Sing \$5. Heung Fat \$5. J. Hand \$10. R. S. \$100. Total \$2,589.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December 24th.

PAPAL INFLUENCE IN GERMANY.
Although as a rule I try to steer clear of politics in my letters I consider the dissolution of the Reichstag last week of sufficient importance to justify a few words of comment more especially as the English papers seem to attribute the defeat of the Government on the supplementary estimates for the war in South-West Africa by a narrow majority of seven, to growing discontent with the personal rule of the Kaiser, in which I believe them to be mistaken. That discontent exists to some extent, I will not attempt to deny, but a glance at the division list shows that the opponents consisted chiefly of the Roman Catholic party, known as the Centre, the Socialists and a few of the extreme radicals and the Poles. The last named, like the Irish, are always ready to vote against a government that declines to countenance their separatist schemes, whilst the Centre have but one object in view, the establishment of the supremacy of their Church in the state, to achieve which they try to exact fresh concessions "in majorem Dei gloriam" for any support they may give. How far this practice of a quid pro quo is carried by Rome is illustrated by the account now widely circulated in the press of negotiations about a former army bill, when the Pope, having been asked by the German Government to bring pressure to bear on the Centre, demanded 5,000 francs for his good offices; Prince Hohenlohe, who was then at the head of affairs and from the unpublished part of whose Memoirs the story is said to be taken, advised the Kaiser to grant the amount, but not to pay it until the bill had been definitely passed and in the meantime to send a valuable jewel as an earnest. The Centre naturally much increased, pronounced the whole to be a fabrication, but as a Bishop's ring with a gem of great price was actually presented to the Pope at the time by the German ambassador and as so far no official denial has been received either from Rome or Berlin it looks as if there were some truth in the story.

AND SOCIALISTIC.

The Socialists again oppose on principle most measures brought forward by the government. It is a perpetual trial of strength, for they, much as the Labour party at home, aim at nothing less than to become the paramount rulers of the country. The "control of the purse strings" may be an effective cry to go to the hustings with, but it ill conceals the lukewarm patriotism and narrow-mindedness with which the "Reds" and the "Blacks", as they are called, have for years obstructed colonial enterprise and have, by refusing to grant adequate funds, hampered the development of the German possessions abroad. It is chiefly owing to them that the construction of railroads in the colonies has been delayed and it can admit of no doubt that—but for the absence of the necessary facilities of transport in South-West Africa the rebellion would have been suppressed before now and the troops engaged been spared much suffering. By again declining to vote the money required for the continuation of the existing line of railway and by insisting on the withdrawal of part of the expeditionary corps in the face of the unanimous opinion of the military experts, they have aroused the indignation of all true patriots and the attempt to rouse up old colonial scandals, which careful investigation has long since proved either devoid of foundation or else much exaggerated, has aggravated their offence. There is a general outcry that party differences should be set aside for the sake of unity and that the time this reaches you, the result of the elections, which are fixed for January 25th, with second ballots where such should be necessary about the middle of February, will have been cast to every part of the world. Still, for the sake of comparison, it may be interesting to note the number of votes cast by the different parties on the last occasion in 1903. The population of the empire at that time amounted in round numbers to 56,400,000 souls, of which about 12½ millions were in possession of the franchise; of these about 9½ millions went to the poll, viz.

30,077 social democrats
1,875,273 members of the Centre
3,174,1 national liberals
948,149 German conservatives
233,404 German imperialists
243,230 united liberals
538,206 liberal Volkspartei
347,784 Poles
244,543 anti-semites

the remainder belonging to other small parties in the state. Of the three million electors that abstained from voting probably very few belonged, owing to the strict party discipline enforced by their leaders, to the centre or the socialist party. It may therefore be safely asserted that with fewer abstentions the result would have been a different one. Since that time the population has increased to close on 61 millions, of which, taking the above proportion of 22 per cent, about 13½ millions would be entitled to vote. The greater therefore the number of indifferents—that can be brought to the poll, the better the chances will be for the patriotic parties. Here in Hamburg, I am sorry to say, the socialists are in such an overwhelming majority that a change in the representation is hardly to be expected.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème, Charmant, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poultice. Charmant will enable you to do it. Not Specialists to the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents. Total \$2,589.

A LINK OF EMPIRE.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

On March 10th, 1869, at Willis's Rooms, the inaugural dinner took place of what was then named the Colonial Society. Among the distinguished men who attended the name of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, is the one most familiar to a short-memoried generation. Of them gathered on that occasion hardly one is now left. With peculiar felicity Mr. Revere Johnson, the American Minister, was a guest of the evening, and "The Prosperity of the United States" was the toast first drunk after that of "Her Majesty the Queen."

The speeches which followed are of unusual interest to day, especially when viewed in the broad light and improved perspective which even a third of a century gives to history. This was a period in which the Little Englander, too common to notice, had hardly yet realized his political mission. In 1869 such ideas as "imperial organisation" and "Colonial nations," which are now almost commonplace, would have been regarded as revolutionary in character. Several provinces of Canada, it is true, had just received a Constitution, but the majority of the men who advocated that step regarded it as merely another stage on the road to separation. Goldwin Smith had, in season, and out of season, preached his doctrine of disintegration with far-reaching effect: the Permanent Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, known later as Lord Bradford, was decidedly favourable to this drastic method of settling Imperial difficulties, as shown by an article in the *Nineteenth Century* published in 1877; even Sir George Cornwell Law's could not "remedy for an unsatisfactory condition of affairs save amputation." The great alternative seemed to most men to be a choice between the old "plantation" theory of colonies and the "cut the painter" policy. In view of this state of public opinion the presence of a group of men at Willis's Rooms to seek a new bond to bind Colonies and Mother Country argued in them a spirit of Imperialism greater, perhaps, than themselves were aware of. Darker days were yet to come when the "borders of Empire" were denounced on many sides, but the seed bore fruit which though it languished for a time, never altogether withered.

To realize the general political outlook of the speakers at this banquet we must remember that it was still necessary for a United States Minister to remind his British audience that "although there may be considerable evidences of unkindness in the United States towards the Mother Country, yet there still existed" a fixed and determined love and adoration" for her in the hearts of sober and reflecting Americans! Mr. Revere Johnson added that, although the United States was "not now the owner of colonies," there was nothing in her Constitution to prevent her becoming so, either by conquest or by treaty, and he hinted that in time to come some of the British Colonies even might, with mutual consent, pass under the Stars and Stripes and find a government as free and liberal as under the Union Jack. While the first part of his speech induces the belief that Mr. Johnson was as much in advance of his average contemporaries as the far-sighted gentleman who founded the Colonial Society, the last (with its obvious reference to what another speaker, oblivious of the then new title of "Dominion," called "Our North American Colonies") is an illustration of how time changes and yet brings all things to pass. After the date in 1806 and we at once think not of Canada but of the Caribbean.

The speeches at this banquet are of singular interest to-day. Mr. Gladstone's reminiscence of the "Colonial Department" (in which he had worked thirty years before), the very atmosphere of which was pervaded by the disembodied spirit of "Mr. Mother Country"; Sir George Cartier's brave attempt to explain Canadian nationalism, without wounding the susceptibilities of prejudiced Britons, and his challenge to the United States as to the freedom of Canada under representative rather than democratic institutions; the reminder by Mr. Childers that sea-power and the Colonies are immensely connected ("Ships, Colonies and Commerce" is a famous old toast in our country) and that the sea is the connecting link and not a barrier between the suns of a sea-going race—all these long-forgotten speeches, these syllables which rang on the ear and provoked applause, but are now dead and cold as the lips that spoke them, will repay the attention of the historical student who cares to trace the great dynamic forces of the century to their mustard-seed origin.

I like to think that this dinner and the many meetings that followed it have helped to make history. It is certain that many of the thoughts and ideas expressed (half unconsciously) at such meetings have crystallized and developed, and may be found to-day in the shape of a national policy or a great Imperial movement. The little society formed under such happy auspices was allowed a few months later to assume the prefix Royal, and, for convenience sake, altered its name to the Royal Colonial Institute. It was not the first attempt in this direction. A little Colonial society which lived only five years was founded as early as 1837 and in 1855 an Australian association was formed which, after an existence of seven years, left hardly a trace save some books and documents which were later handed over to the Colonial Institute. In the early days of its existence, the Institute was obliged for financial reasons to leave the original Pall-mall quarters for a humble office over a shop in the Strand but after 1883 it had found its home, then Prince of Wales and in 1882 a Royal charter was granted. To-day it has a building which cost £20,000 and a freehold site to the tune of £30,000 fully paid for.

The initial idea of the foundation was to provide a centre for the scattered possessions of the British Crown, and India was included with the Colonies, a place of meeting for all overseas Britons and others interested in the Empire Beyond the Seas, a reading-room, library, and museum devoted to Indian and Colonial subjects—these were the main features of the scheme. The reading of papers and discussions on Colonial and Indian subjects (especially avoiding anything tending towards party politics) and the undertaking of scientific literary or statistical investigation were expansions of the main idea. Truly, the Royal Colonial Institute was to take the place in the Colonial and Indian life that the Royal Geographical and Royal Societies hold in general society.

The Colonial Institute to-day is more of a social and educational influence than anything else, but in this direction its work is extremely important and useful. It possesses a library quite unique in its way and admirably organized for the purposes of the student of Colonial affairs. In 1873 there were only 300 volumes; to-day there are 70,000, covering every possible field of interest or research in the Colonies and brought up to date in admirable digests. The Institute is prepared to answer the queries of members on all subjects of Colonial interest, nor is itiggardly in this respect to confide in the reading-room engaged on research, and many important works could hardly have been completed without the facilities thus offered. The reading-room also supplies files of all the leading Colonial papers, and these are sent to the British Museum, which, without this provision, would be deprived of an important aid to the historical and political student.

The British Museum itself has a Colonial and an Indian section but for obvious reasons the Institute library is far easier of access, and is much more complete and up to date, including, not only English and American books on Colonial topics, but French and German works, and those printed in the Colonies, as well as Blue Books, Gazettes, proceedings of societies, review and magazine articles, and Colonial documents and handbooks. In fact, this remarkable library is a triumph of completeness and deserves a wider fame than its quiet unostentatious work has as yet commanded. It is one of the faults of our educational system that few men have learnt to use a library, the admirable object-lessons in this subject given in the United States being almost unknown quantity to our pedagogues. Were this not the case this library would be more appreciated by our home people, and a far greater number of politicians and writers who are in the habit of fabricating on Colonial topics would take advantage of the facilities offered to gain a deeper insight into their subject.

The meetings held at intervals during the year, when very interesting papers are sometimes read, do not command such influential audiences as their importance would warrant, but each paper, reprinted in the monthly journal, reaches a far wider audience than that gathered in the room, and of recent times good reports of these meetings have appeared in the Press and have sometimes given rise to public discussions. The influence exercised in this way is increasing and growing.

Since the jubilee year it has been quite a fashionable occupation to entertain some of the Colonials who are "home" for a time, and food work has been done by the Victoria League and other bodies, but the Colonial Institute provides something far more useful than a mere modicum of hospitality. All day and every day its doors are open, and the Colonial, who by the payment of a very small subscription is free to enter, finds apart from the reading-room the comforts of a club and a sympathetic greeting if he wishes to make himself known. He cannot get drinks or food, except afternoon tea, but the absence of this convenience is perhaps compensated for by the welcome absence of all ceremony. The number of Fellows of the Institute, resident and non-resident, is over 4,000, and reached the high-water mark in Coronation year, when many Colonials joined temporarily while on a visit home. The membership ought to be much larger, and undoubtedly would be if the nature of the Institute were only better known.

There is a general feeling among all thoughtful men that this is a most critical period in the history of the Empire and a reminiscence of the "Colonial Department" (in which he had worked thirty years before), the very atmosphere of which was pervaded by the disengaged spirit of "Mr. Mother Country"; Sir George Cartier's brave attempt to explain Canadian nationalism, without wounding the susceptibilities of prejudiced Britons, and his challenge to the United States as to the freedom of Canada under representative rather than democratic institutions; the reminder by Mr. Childers that sea-power and the Colonies are immensely connected ("Ships, Colonies and Commerce" is a famous old toast in our country) and that the sea is the connecting link and not a barrier between the suns of a sea-going race—all these long-forgotten speeches, these syllables which rang on the ear and provoked applause, but are now dead and cold as the lips that spoke them, will repay the attention of the historical student who cares to trace the great dynamic forces of the century to their mustard-seed origin.

This is the spirit which animated the little band whose first meeting has been described, and in the far off ostentations building in Northumberland Avenue which is now the visible embodiment of their dream we find a genuine step in the right direction, a piece of constructive statesmanship, a solid brick in the fabric of Empire. The possibilities of the Royal Colonial Institute are by no means realised, nor has it nearly reached the limits of its usefulness.—ARCHIBALD R. COLEBROOK, in the *Times*.

It is anticipated in obtaining the assent of the Powers in the international settlement at Shanghai, but the predominance of British influence in the Municipal Council will make the task easier. Here it is expected that the British and the United States, whose recent commercial treaties with China contain morphine clauses, will join hands to put the clauses into operation without the delay inseparable from obtaining the assent of all the other Powers.

Enforcement in the British settlements is China realizes that some delay is unavoidable,

because it is necessary for the Home Government to consult the Indian Government and Hongkong. She believes that she can present a strong case for doubling the import duty, inasmuch as Indian opium is of double strength as compared with native opium. Besides, she can urge that the duty levied on the selling price of opium is only a paltry percentage of the value of the luxury, says Dr. Morris in the *Times*.

Difficulties are anticipated in obtaining the assent of the remaining Powers in the international settlement at Shanghai, but the predominance of British influence in the Municipal Council will make the task easier. Here it is expected that the British and the United States, whose recent commercial treaties with China contain morphine clauses, will join hands to put the clauses into operation without the delay inseparable from obtaining the assent of all the other Powers.

In this province, especially at Tien-tsin City, the opium dens are being closed ruthlessly. Time only will show to what extent the regulations are enforced in other provinces. To make the new regulations still more effective it is probable that they will again be promulgated, but this time in the form of an Imperial decree, while a central opium department will be created to deal with the whole question and to report on the manner in which the regulations are being carried out.

PHOTO ALBUMS!

PHOTO ALBUMS!!

PHOTO ALBUMS!!!

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SIMPSON'S WHISKY.

OF UNRIVALLED QUALITY, PURITY AND AGE AS USED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AND THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

PER CASE - - \$16.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE CHINESE OPIUM DECREE.

PROPOSALS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

China has submitted her opium proposals. These consist of six provisions, were presented on November 29th as follows:

1. Restriction of the importation of Indian opium till the disappearance of the

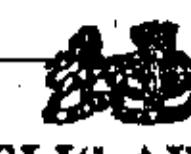
NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Telegraphic Address: PRESS, CODES A.B.C., 6th Ed. Lieber's. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, 618, S.C.

ALL Members of ST. JOHN'S LODGE desirous of being present at the presentation of the Masonic Address to H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, are requested to apply to the SECRETARY, Masonic Hall, before the 29th inst. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 278



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 30th and 31st January, 1907, commencing each day at 11 a.m., at the Central Police Station Compound, and at the Tsing-Tsai Police Station, Kowloon, respectively,

SUNDAY UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS,

Comprising— CHINESE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, PIECE GOODS, SALT FISH, INDIGO, DRIED LICHESSES, and LUNG-NGAN, MATCHES, CHINESE PAPER, BLACK-WOOD WARE, TOBACCO, WAX, CHINESE UMBRELLAS, CHINESE CANDLES, RATTAN, MATTING, VER-MILLION, &c., &c.;

Also A Quantity of GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 282

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I have This Date appointed Mr. H. GOYNE-STEVENS to Act as Attorney for me during my Absence from the Colony.

During my Temporary Absence Dr. AINSLIE will attend to my Patients. Day J. H. SWAN.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. 270

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1906.

We have Admitted Mr. WILLIAM WILSON and Mr. RICHARD NIKOLAUS OHLY Partners in our Firm from This Date TAIT & CO.

Amyot, 1st January, 1907. 183

EOTHEN MARK LODGE, NO. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the EOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. 272

D.G. LODGE OF SOUTH CHINA AND HONGKONG E.C.

M. M.S. who are NOT Members of any Lodge in the Colony are reminded that applications for Tickets to H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S RECEPTION must reach THE D.G. DIR. OF CEREMONIES, E.C., Masonic Hall,

Not later than SATURDAY NEXT. Members of Lodges in the Colony desirous of attending should apply to the SECRETARIES of their Lodges, to whom full particulars are being sent, about the 31st instant. Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. 273

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 26th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at the Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street).

ONE-BORE FOWLING PIECE by H. Hodges, Ipswich.

One REMINGTON 12-BORE FOWLING

PIECE; Also TWO LADY'S SALOON RIFLES;

And 3 GENT.'S BICYCLES (2 NEW Ones).

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 282

ZETLAND LODGE, NO. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREE-MASONS' HALL on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. 274

WANTED: Able Correspondent in English to contribute to a monthly Trade Journal in India and to supply Market Reports, Statistics and General Commercial News. Also energetic and influential Agents to canvas for the same and Merchants and Manufacturers to send their price lists, specifications, &c., for review. Apply to the publishers, THE INDO-EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Times Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 235

INPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

O WING to the probable high cost of one quality of Tinber, the Railway Company will accept Tenders with sample submitted for the following MIXED AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD SLEEPERS, 50,000 in all, in proportional quantities, in addition to Grey Gum and Iron Bark.—

TURPENTINE.

TALLOW WOOD.

RED AND WHITE MAHOGANY.

The Tenders will be opened on the 4th Feb., 1907, at 2 P.M., as previously advertised.

By Order, K. Y. KWONG, Engineer-in-Chief. Canton, 22nd January, 1907. 267

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

ALL THE SEATS FOR THE GRAND GALA NIGHT.

OF THE

"A LADDIN"

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 26th inst., at 9 P.M.

Having been Booked the Plan of Seats is now CLOSED.

Only STANDING ROOM may be Available.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. 261

NOTICE.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addressee sent, including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage 82.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1907.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 26th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street).

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TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. 276

ZATSUMA, CLOISONNE, BRONZE

BRASS and LACQUERED WARE, SCREWS, SILK EMBROIDERIES,

FRAMES, PICTURES, &c., &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

Catalogue will be issued.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. 275

AUCTION

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURABLE with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

the 26th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, No. 8, Queen's Rd. Central, (Corner of Ice House Street).

ONE-BORE FOWLING PIECE by H. Hodges, Ipswich.

One REMINGTON 12-BORE FOWLING

PIECE; Also TWO LADY'S SALOON RIFLES;

And 3 GENT.'S BICYCLES (2 NEW Ones).

TERMS.—As usual.

Catalogue will be issued.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. 275

SATSUMA, CLOISONNE, BRONZE

BRASS and LACQUERED WARE, SCREWS,

SILK EMBROIDERIES, FRAMES,

PICTURES, &c., &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

Catalogue will be issued.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. 275

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL

MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 9, Connaught Road, THIS DAY (SATURDAY),

the 26th January, 1907, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1906, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, until SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHAWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 178

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 18th January, to SATURDAY, the 26th January, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Secretary. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 181

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1907, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th January, to MONDAY, the 26th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents, for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. 204

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1907. 155

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST NO. 3, PARK ROAD.

Apply to— DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. 104

ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. 101

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST NO. 3, PARK ROAD.

Apply to— DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. 102

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 8, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.

Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. 101

TO LET.

THE PREMISES known as No. 199, WANCHAI ROAD, now occupied by Messrs. Macdonald & Co's Engineering Works.

Possession, 1st February, 1907.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1907. 155

TO LET.

THE PREMISES known as No. 199, WANCHAI ROAD, now occupied by Messrs. Macdonald & Co's Engineering Works.

Possession, 1st February, 1907.

Apply to— THE HONG

MARK HAMBOURG TALKS



About the Music Nerve

A great musician seems to be one big nerve—The Music Nerve—which thrills and vibrates to every mood and emotion, and thus the *ardor* of genius exhausts the nerve force far more rapidly than is usual with less gifted people. Interviewed recently about this important fact, Mr. Mark Hambourg, the wonderful master of the piano, admits that the nervous strain of continuous recitals taxes his energy so heavily that he finds it necessary to replenish his nervous system with a course of Phosferine. So highly does Mr. Hambourg esteem the recuperative powers of the famous nerve Tonic, that he willingly allows us to reproduce his opinion of the invigorating qualities of Phosferine.

And how to safeguard it.

MARK HAMBOURG writes:—"I consider I have derived considerable benefit from the use of Phosferine and find it to be an excellent pick-me-up after my recitals."—November 3, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commanded by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

"EVERY DROP IS WORTH A DIAMOND."

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Neurastenia	Sciatica
Rheumatism	Nervous Prostration
Indigestion	Palpitation
Backache	Influenza
Lassitude	Headaches
Mental Exhaustion	Hysteria
Premature Decay	Faintness
Nervous Debility	Nervous Dyspepsia
Stomach Disorders	Anæmia
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.	Impoverished Blood
	Impure Blood

No other Medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

It is the most powerful Nerve and Recuperative Tonic known. It removes Mental Depression, want of Tone and Nerve Power. It has remarkable Health-giving, Strength giving, Energising, and Rejuvenating properties.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands.

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
H.R.H. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors—Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/6 size.

6d.

6d.
per
packet.

The Finest Scotch Oats

deprived of every particle
of HUSK and FIBRE

combined with PLASMON

(the concentrated nourishment of fresh milk).

Only four minutes' boiling
required, to make
DELICIOUS PORRIDGE

PLASMON OATS

6d.
per
packet.

Lea and
Perrins'
Sauce.

By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE

77

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 25th January, 1907:—"The improvements in rates reported on our last have been fairly well maintained, and although a few of the leading stocks show a slight decline at time of closing, others have improved, and the balance for the week shows no material change. Exchange on London T/2/2, on Shanghai T/

BANKS.—A few further sales of Hongkong and Shanghai were made during the early part of the week at \$950, and sales in Shanghai are reported at \$1000. Later, however, the local rate weakened in sympathy with a fall on the London market to £108 10s., and some small sales were effected at \$94, at which the market closes with sellers. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have improved to \$780 with sales, and close with buyers. Yangtze have been placed at \$1574. Canton have receded to \$295 without sales. North China unchanged and without business.

PIPE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have found buyers at \$375, closing quiet at that rate. China continue in demand at \$85, but we have no business report.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong Canton and Macao remain steady at \$30 with small sales. Indo-China have ruled practically nominal at \$87. Star Ferries (old) have been placed at \$30 and \$29, closing steady at quotation. Shell Transports, with a demand and no supply, have improved to 90s. per t. or div. of ls. paid in London on the 1st January. Douglass and China-Manillas remain neglected.

REFINERY.—China Sugars have ruled in better demand, and after small sales at \$125 can probably be placed at \$130. Laxous remain unchanged.

MINING.—With the exception of a few small sales of Raubs at \$94, we have nothing to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks notwithstanding the publication of a very fair report, have ruled weak, and with sellers at \$148 and no buyers the rate gradually fell to \$145 sellers with no sales to report. Kowloon Wharves continue quiet at \$96 with sellers and no buyers. New Amoy Docks have declined to \$12, and close with buyers at that rate, after some sales. Shanghai Docks have improved in the north, and after sales at Ts. 107 close with buyers at Ts. 108. Shanghai Wharves have ruled steady at \$235 ex new issue, and Ts. 235 for the now issue.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue to rule firm and the rates have improved to \$121 without bringing out any more sellers. Wan Po Points have been in a small demand and the rate has improved to \$21 with no sales to report. Hotels have been enquiry for at \$115 without leading to business. Humphreys, after sales at \$1190, \$1190 and \$12 close nominally at the last rate.

COTTON MILLS.—Several important improvements have taken place in the rates for the Northern Mills. Ewes have gone up to 74, Internationals to 62, Loau Kung Mows to 130, and Soy Chees to 375. Hongkong remains quiet and without business at \$112.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have found further buyers at \$99. Cements at \$21 and \$211. Electric at \$116 and Ropes at \$21, the same rate as last week. Ice has improved to \$250 with buyers, after sales at \$249. Steam Water Boats have been placed at the reduced rate of \$61, and Powells at \$71.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—27th January, Sunday, Septuagesima. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Festival: Venite, Hymn; Psalms of the 27th morning: Te Deum, Laudes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Landini; Hymns, 35, 228 and xx. Evensong (5.45 p.m.)—Responses, Festival: Psalms of the 27th evening: Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Wesley in F: Anthem, "From all that dwell."—Walnusley: Hymns, 499 (Tune 46) and 477. Sevenfold Anthem: Voluntaries, Meditations, Torcaz E. d'Evry.

S. B.—Psalm 120, 122, Heethoven, 121, 123, 125, Garrett

Psalm 121, Verses 1, 2, 7, in unison.

127, " 1, 2, 6, "

129, " 5, 6, 7, "

130, " 1, 2, 3, 6, "

131, " 1, 2, 7, 8, "

and Psalm 131.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West, Septuagesima, Sunday January 27th, Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Hymn, Te Deum, Woodward; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 158, 172, 522 and 540; Kyrie, Evening Prayer 6.30, Cantate, Crotchet, Deus, Hopkins; Hymns, 179, 176, 196 and 220; Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.

The Church launch, Doyen, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. The "Answering Postman" is the call sign. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Minister:—Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymn 128, Psalm 23, Anthem "Jesus, Word of God incarnate" (Gonod), Hymns 67 and 240. 12 noon Communion around the Lord's Table. Hymn 415; 4 p.m. Sunday School at Union Church, in British School, Kowloon, and at Quarry Bay. (3.30, 6 p.m. Worship, Hymn 333, Psalm 138, Hymns 507, 226 and 365. Wednesday 6 p.m. Service, with service by the Vicar. Thursday 6 p.m. Literary Club, Lecture by Rev. T. V. Pearce "The Beginning of the Printed Page in China." Friday 3.30 p.m. Ladies' Working Party; 8 p.m. C.E. Society; Subject:—"Believing on the Lord Jesus Christ."

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, WANCHAI, Minister: Rev. C. Bone. Sundays 10.15 a.m. Service at the Church; 3 p.m. Sunday School Church; 2.30 p.m. Men's Bible Class at the Home Arsenal Street; 6 p.m. Service at the Church; 8 p.m. Fellowship meeting at the Home. Monday 8 a.m. Class meeting, Wednesday 8 p.m. Gospel Temperance meeting at the Home. Thursday Bible Class at the Church. Friday 8 p.m. Class meeting at the Home. Saturday 8 p.m. Prayer meeting at the Home.

ST. ANDREW'S, Kowloon.—(Robinson Road, near British School). Sundays—Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd and 5th Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 6 p.m.; Children's Service (and Baptisms, if necessary) on 3rd Sundays, at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m. on remaining Sundays. The services are shortened Evening Prayers with address at 6 p.m.; Congregational Practice of Hymns, etc. at 6.30 p.m. Hymn Companion used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of Service. Appropriated settings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES, YORK Building, Chater Road. Sundays 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays 5.30 p.m.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND CONGRESS.

(From The Times' correspondent.)

Washington, December 18th. Congress is growing restive under the avalanche of messages. Nearly the whole day yesterday was occupied in reading the messages on the public land laws, the personnel of the navy and the Panama Canal.

To-day a special message was read transmitting the final report of Mr. Metcalf on the situation with regard to the Japanese at San Francisco. The President reiterates the intention to use all the forces of the Government, civil and military, in order to protect Japanese residents. On this point Mr. Metcalf is in full accord, as he closes his report with these words:

"If the police power in San Francisco is insufficient to meet the situation and to guard and protect Japanese residents, to whom under treaty we guarantee full and perfect protection for their persons and property, then it is clearly the duty of the Federal Government to afford such protection."

The President calls the special attention of Congress to Mr. Metcalf's concluding sentence. There was no uncertainty of tone in these words, and Congress must either act or acquiesce.

Vice-Count Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, speaking at a banquet last night, referred to the "living monument of cordial friendship" which connects the two countries, and added:

"The dream of the pioneers who saw the phantom of a struggle for supremacy between Japan and the United States for the control of the Pacific is too ridiculous to be made the subject of serious comment."

In a message accompanying the report of Mr. Metcalf the President calls attention to the sorry small number of Japanese children attending school (only 93) in San Francisco, to the testing many as to their brightness, cleanliness, and good behaviour, and to the fact that owing to their being scattered throughout the city the requirement for all to go to one special school is an impossible one and means that the children cannot have school facilities. The message goes on to declare that there would be no objection to excluding Japanese from the schools on the score of age, as the only point at issue is the education of the children themselves. The Government, President Roosevelt formerly intimated, has already directed a suit to be brought to test the constitutionality of the Act in question, but he earnestly desires that the suit will not be necessary, and that as a matter of courtesy the citizens of San Francisco will permit Japanese children to go to school.

Mr. Metcalf's report concluded as follows:—

"All considerations which may move a nation, every consideration of duty in the preservation of our treaty obligations, every consideration prompted by 50 years of close friendship with the Empire of Japan, will seem to guide in demanding of the United States and of all its people the fullest protection and the highest consideration for the subjects of Japan."

Indigestion
& Bowel Disorders.

CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA
CHRONIC DIARRHœA
STOMACH CATARRH.
STOMACH ULCER.

ANGIER'S EMULSION
Digestive Emulsion
Throat and Lung
Dissolving Emulsion
Dissolving Emulsion
Dissolving Emulsion
Dissolving Emulsion

Angier's Emulsion soothes the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, arrests fermentation, checks bacterial growth, and promotes normal, healthy action of the bowels. It has been found more efficacious in many obscure digestive and bowel troubles. It is prescribed by the medical profession for chronic indigestion, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery, stomach catarrh or ulcer, constipation, wasting bowel disorders of children, etc. It is pleasant to take and even in the hottest weather agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs. Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil and is therefore acceptable to all castes.

In three sizes:
of Chemists and Barbers.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 32 Snow Hill, LONDON, Eng.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS:—CALDECK, MAGNUIS & CO., HONGKONG.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME
IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY
RESTORATIVE
IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

2117

By Royal
Warrant to
His Majesty
The King.

BOVRIL

is guaranteed the product
of the finest Ox Beef.

A small quantity of BOVRIL added to Soups,
Curries, Stews, &c., increases their nutritive
value and improves their flavour.

CLARKE'S

B. 41.

PILLS.

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional Dis-
eases from the Urinary Organs
in either sex. These famous Pills
are also cured of Pains in the
Back and all Nervous Diseases.
Free from mercury. For
your success. Sold by all
Chemists and Storeskeepers
throughout the world.</p

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHIEN, Chinese steamer, 25th January—
from Canton.
DIOND, British str., 3,005, W. H. Torrable,
25th Jan.—Liverpool 14th Dec., General.—
Butterfield & Swire.
HAJAN, French str., 377, L. Anderson, 25th
Jan.—Pahol 20th Jan., and Hohow 23rd,
General.—A. R. Mart.

HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Beach, 25th
Jan.—Swatow 24th January, General.—
Douglas Lapraik & Co.
JOHANN, German str., 852, Iphand, 25th Jan.—
Deli 9th Jan., Penang 11th, Singapore
15th and Hohow 24th, General.—Jesens
& Co.
MACHEW, German str., 996, R. Hollner, 25th
January—Vungro Bay 22nd January.—
Butterfield & Swire.
MARIN, German str., 1,169, J. Petersen, 24th
Jan.—Meuritius 30th December, Sugar—
Chinese.
RIVERTON, British str., 2,230, S. H. Whitley
24th January—Cardiff 5th Dec., Coal—
Admiralty.
SOPHIE RICKMERS, German str., 3,548, H.
Kohn, 24th Jan.—Mojl 19th Jan., Coal.—
Bradley & Co.
TAKACHIO, Japanese flagship, (Rear-Admiral
C. Tamai on board), 3,890, Tomari, 25th
January—from Amoy.
TAMING, British str., 1,330, A. W. Outerbridge,
25th Jan.—Manila 22nd Jan., General.—
Butterfield & Swire.
TATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,951, N. Yanagi,
24th Jan.—Kobe 16th Jan., Coal and Gene
ral—Chinese.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
Jan. 25th.
Arcadia, British str., for Europe.
Diond, British str., for Shanghai.
Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
Hongkong, British str., for Chefoo.
Loyal, German str., for Saigon.
Triumph, German str., for Haiphong.
Yahiko Maru, Japanese str., for Java.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26th.
AUSTRIA, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
CHANGHOW, British str., for Swatow.
CHEANGCHOW, British str., for Amoy.
DEVANIA, British str., for Shanghai.
FAUSANG, British str., for Kowloon (Toukin).
HONGWAN, I, British str., for Amoy.
KARIN, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
LOONGSAM, British str., for Manila.
PHRANAK, German str., for Bangkok.
SKULD, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., for Australia.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Haitan* reports: Moderate
easterly winds and overcast.
The German str. *Machev* reports: Fine
weather and light N.E. winds.
The British str. *Diond* reports: Light
N.E. to E.N.E. wind, smooth sea and fine
weather.
The British str. *Taming* reports: Experienced
moderate to light N.E. monsoon, moderate
sea, and fine clear weather.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
PLYMOUTH & LONDON
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA,"
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying Hi
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for
Bombay on SATURDAY, the 26th January,
at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the
above ports in connection with the Company's
str. "INDIA," 8,000 tons, from Colombo.
Passenger accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London
either cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
from Bombay by the R.M.S. "EGYPT," due
in London on 9th March, 1907.
Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above
TO-DAY, the 26th inst., at NOON.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro
visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the stokers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907.

ALTERATION.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"
Captain J. S. Beach, will be despatched for
the above Ports TO-DAY, the 26th inst.,
at 6 P.M. instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked
"k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "l." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "t.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to NAVY YARD. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & B&G	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED	
LONDON &C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Brit. str. ...	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.	
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BORNEO	Brit. str. ...	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th Inst.	
LONDON & ANTWERP	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str. ...	—	Maguire	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	About 20th Feb.	
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	OCEANIEN	Fren. str. ...	—	Widmer	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,	On 5th Feb. at 1 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	FLAVIONA	Ger. str. ...	k. w.	Groch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,	On 18th Mar.	
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str. ...	k. w.	Muller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,	On 30th Inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG VIA PORTS	SAMBIA	Ger. str. ...	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,	On 10th Feb.	
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str. ...	k. w.	Schoch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,	On 28th Inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str. ...	k. w.	Russ	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,	On 22nd Feb.	
MARESHILL, HAVRE, CHAGAS & BALTIQ PORTS	BRASILIA	Den. str. ...	k. w.	Melchers & Co.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,	On 24th Mar.	
NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	KINA	Den. str. ...	k. w.	Bielefeld	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,	About 10th Feb.	
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Den. str. ...	k. w.	Dührn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,	On 8th Feb.	
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Den. str. ...	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,	On 20th Mar.	
NEW YORK	SIKE	Den. str. ...	—	Damianovich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 5th April.	
VANCOUVER VIA SEANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	ATHENIAN	Den. str. ...	2 m.	Dodwell & Co., LTD.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 31st Inst.	
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SHAUNUT	Den. str. ...	1 m.	Dodwell & Co., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 9th Feb., at 4 P.M.	
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA JAPAN PORTS	KARATO MARU	Jap. str. ...	—	Dodwell & Co., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 29th Feb., at Noon.	
SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS	DAKOTAN	Jap. str. ...	—	Toto Kisen Kaihatsu	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 5th Feb.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	EMPIRE	Jap. str. ...	—	G. W. Cookman, R.N.E.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	In April.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	MAURITANIA	Jap. str. ...	—	H. Ohta	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	About 25th Feb.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIWAN	Jap. str. ...	—	Osaka Shosen Kaiisha	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 2nd Feb., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TRANQUEBAR	Jap. str. ...	—	W. P. Baker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 11th Feb., at 4 P.M.
OKOHAMA & KOBE	TAIWAN	Jap. str. ...	—	M. Nomoto	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 20th Inst.	
JAPAN	TRIBODAS	Jap. str. ...	—	S. H. Bolson	MELCHERS & CO.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 1st Feb., at 4 P.M.
TRINGTAO & CHEFOO	HANGCHOW	Jap. str. ...	—	F. W. Northcombe	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	About 3rd Feb.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KWONGSANG	Jap. str. ...	—	G. W. Cookman, R.N.E.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 3rd Feb.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str. ...	—	H. Ohta	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 10th Feb.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	GREGORY APCAN	Jap. str. ...	—	J. S. Roads	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 27th Inst., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PREUSSEN	Jap. str. ...	—	W. Lloyd Jones	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHAOMING	Jap. str. ...	—	R. Almond	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PALEA	Jap. str. ...	—	A. W. Outerbridge	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 29th Inst., at Noon.
TAMSHUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HELLAS	Jap. str. ...	—	R. Rodger	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 2nd Feb., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SCANDIA	Jap. str. ...	—	J. Robinson	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 6th Feb., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	HELLAS	Jap. str. ...	—	R. Houghton	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	RUBI	Jap. str. ...	—	P. M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
ZAFIRO	TAMING	Jap. str. ...	—				
CERU & ILOILO	TRANQUEBAR	Jap. str. ...	—				
SANDAKAN	MAUDANG	Jap. str. ...	—				
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAESANG	Jap. str. ...	—				

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" Saturday, 26th Jan., 2 P.M.

SANDAKAN "MAUDANG" Saturday, 26th Jan., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "KWONGSANG" Sunday, 27th Jan., daylight.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, (via Chingwante) and Yangtsze Ports.

* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kadat Lshad Data, Simporne, Tawoo, Unkan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. 18

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon, amidships, Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOME & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1907.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 26th January	See Special Advertisement.
OF CALL	Capt. A. L. Valcetti		
LONDON and ANTWERP	VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, BORNEO	About 30th January	Freight and Passage.
VIA COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PALMA	About 3rd February	Freight only.
For further Particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.		
Hongkong, 20th January, 1907.		1	

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO and CHEFOO	" HANGCHOW "	On 26th Jan., 2 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	" ICHANG "	On 27th Jan., daylight.
MANILA	" TAMING "	On 29th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	" SHAOHsing "	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILILOO	" SUNGKIAng "	On 5th Feb., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, POET DAWIN, THUESDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS	" TAIYUAN "	On 11th Feb., 4 P.M.
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	" TSINAN "	On 12th Feb., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	" TSINAN "	On 12th Feb., 4 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through ports or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	
Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.		11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	" JOSHIN MARU "	SUNDAY, 27th Jan., Capt. H. OHTA at DAYLIGHT.
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	" SHOSHU MARU "	TUESDAY, 29th Jan., AMOY and FOOCHOW, Capt. M. NEMOTO at DAYLIGHT.
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.		
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.		
Hongkong, 25th January, 1907.	T. ARIMA, Manager.	14

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER
FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

" MACEDONIA,"
10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,
AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

TO MARSEILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON,
TO LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

[1899]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	19th January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY	13th February
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	27th February
PRINCESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY	13th March
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	27th March
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY	10th April
PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD	WEDNESDAY	24th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	8th May
BAIERN	WEDNESDAY	22nd May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	5th June
SCHAARNHURST	WEDNESDAY	19th June
ECOON	WEDNESDAY	3rd July

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, 1907, at NOON, the Steamer "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain P. Gross, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above. CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 29th Jan., and Parcels will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 29th Jan., and Parcels

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be issued for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

Conveying H.M. The King of Siam, carrying Second Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

To NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR ... 210 0 0 222 0 0

return 91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

To SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG ... return 55 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

55 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

To NEW YORK VIA SUEZ via NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR ... return 64 0 0 44 0 0 26 0 0

via BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON ... return 115 0 0 79 0 0 42 0 0

88 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers' expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to Europe and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from POST SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, T. S. BANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

MANILA	1790 tons	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3277 tons	THURSDAY, 28th Feb.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3302 tons	THURSDAY, 28th Mar.
ON SATURDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, at NOON, the Steamer "MANILA," Captain Minosa, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.		
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Steward.		
Linen can be washed on board.		
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:		
To MANILA ... 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class	1st Class 2nd Class	1st Class 2nd Class
To NEW GUINEA ... 550 520 320	return 890 560	return 560 320
To SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PREUSSEN" ... 228 216 10	return 242 127 15	return 242 127 15
To COLOMBO ... 230 220 214	return 254 128	return 254 128
To SYDNEY ... 233 223 215	return 268 121 10	return 268 121 10
To MELBOURNE ... 234 10 224 10 216	return 262 5 244 5	return 262 5 244 5
To YOKOHAMA ... 380 0 360 0 340 0	return 517 0 0 312 0	return 517 0 0 312 0
To KOBE ... 355 00 370 00 350 00	return 517 0 0 312 0	return 517 0 0 312 0
To YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE ... 514 00 510 00	return 510 00	return 510 00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class To EUROPE via AUSTRALIA and COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer ... 297 0 0

To EUROPE via AUSTRALIA and AMERICA ... 96 0 0

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PREUSSEN" ... Wednesday, 30th Jan.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA, "PRINCESS ALICE" ... Wednesday, 13th Feb.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to NEW YORK by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:

To London via Plymouth or Southampton ... 262 0 0

To Bremen ... 63 10 0

To Paris via Cherbourg ... 65 0 0

To Genoa via Gibraltar ... 65 0 0

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

FOR	PRE	DAT
Hai Phong	Hongkong	Saturday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Tin, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth		
Bangkok		
Manila		
EUROPE &c. India via Tuciovia... Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pular Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).		
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		
Tringtan and Chefoo		
Saigon		
Macao		
Bangkok		
Sandakan		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
Pekhuk		
Swatow and Bangkok		
Swatow and Shanghai		
Swatow and Shanghai		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		
Hongay		
Macao		
Swatow and Bangkok		
Kudat and Sandakan		
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)....		
Macao		
Manila		
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama		

DRUNK

ALL OVER THE WORLD

PIPER HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE

ANCIENNE MAISON HEIDSIECK

FONDÉE EN 1785.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, January 25th.		
COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATION
Ahambra	\$200	\$120.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shai.	\$125	\$940, sales & sel.
National B. of China	26	\$45, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12a. 6d.	57, sellers
China-Burman Co.	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$12, sales & sel.
China Provident	\$10	\$14, sales
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.	Fls. 53	Fls. 74.
Hongkong	\$10	\$11.
International	Fls. 78	Fls. 92.
Laot Kung Mow.	Fls. 100	Fls. 120.
Seychelles	Fls. 500	Fls. 376.
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$16.
Docks and Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$96, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$145, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$62	\$12, sales & buy.
Shanghai Dock and Eng., Co., Ltd.	Fls. 100	Fls. 103, buyers
S'hai & H. Wharf.	100	Fls. 23, x. n. issue
Peacock & Co. Geo..	\$25	\$21, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$21, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas.	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$16.
H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$215.
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$10	\$16, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$260, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$12, sales & sel.
H'ong S. Waterfront	\$10	\$12, sales
Mongolia		
Sai Tai		
Tsimting		
Tjibodas		

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.		
ARCADIA, British str., 2,513, A. L. Vallolini, 24th Jan.—Shanghai 22nd Jan., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.		
ARENFRID, Norwegian str., 811, P. Gundersen, 23rd Jan.—Wakamatsu 17th Jan., Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.		
BORNEO, German str., 1,844, F. Gomhill, 22nd January—Sandakan 17th January, Timber—Melchers & Co.		
BOUBON, French str., 990, Le Bail, 23rd Jan.—Saigon 20th Jan., Rice—Chinese.		
CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,203, J. W. Walker, 7th Jan.—Saigon 31st Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.		
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, C. Stewart, 21st January—Shanghai 18th Jan., General—Chinese.		
CHUNSHAN, British str., 1,417, R. Cox, 21st January—Kobu 15th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
DEWEY, British str., 1,587, J. Jenkins, 10th January—Saigon 6th January, General—Chinese.		
DOTT, Norwegian str., 629, J. Danneng, 17th January—Shanghai 18th Jan., General—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.		
EMPIRE, British str., 4,500, P. T. Wolms, 23rd January—Kobe and Moji 19th January, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,082, E. Beetham, B.R.N., 14th Jan.—Vancouver (B.C.) 25th December, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.		
FALK, Norwegian str., 1,380, G. M. Gundersen, 23rd Jan.—Wakamatsu 17th Jan., Coal—Sander, Weier & Co.		
FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, H. A. Haroldson, 19th Jan.—Towmee 15th Jan., Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.		
FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,946, K. Mori, 19th Jan.—Moji 15th Jan., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.		
GREGORY ARCA, British str., 2,961, S. H. Belsen, 24th Jan.—Calcutta 8th Jan., General—David Sassoon & Co.		
HOLSTEIN, German str., 1,103, A. Neijahr, 18th Jan.—Honcho 9th and Hoilow 16th Jan., Salt & Piggs—Jensen & Co.		
HONGKONG, French steamer, 730, E. Coriol, 23rd Jan.—Haiphong and Hoilow 22nd Jan., General—A. R. Marti.		
ICHANG, British steamer, 1,200, W. Lloyd Jones, 9th Jan.—Hongey 5th Jan., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.		
INDIADEO, British str., Easterbrod, 19th Jan.—Sydney 24th December, Coal—Shewan, Tomes & Co.		
JOSHIN MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. Ohtawa, 24th Jan.—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 23rd Jan., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.		
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., 6,391, M. J. Currow, 20th Jun.—Seattle via Japan 21st Dec., Fleur and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.		
KAIPOONG, British str., 892, E. Finlayson, 15th January—Cobu and Ilculo 10th January, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.		
KOWLOON, German str., 2,356, H. Stehr, 23rd January—Chinkiang 19th Jan., General—Siemers & Co.		
KWONGSHAN, British str., 1,428, W. P. Baker, 22nd Jan.—Shanghai via Swatow 18th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
LAISANG, British str., 3,460, P. M. B. Lake, 16th Jan.—Calcutta 20th Dec. and Straits 8th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,212, H. Harder, 23rd Jan.—Shanghai 20th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.		
LODOK, German str., 1,020, G. Schulz, 23rd January—Bangkok 15th Jan., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.		
MALINA, German str., 1,118, J. Minson, 17th Jan.—Sydney 21st December, General—Melchers & Co.		
MAMUNG, British str., 1,044, R. Houghton, 15th Jan.—Sandakan 8th Jan., Timber—Jardine Matheson & Co.		
MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, R. H. Hathaway, 19th Jan.—San Francisco 21st Dec., Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.		
MONTEAGLE, British str., 3,952, S. Robinson, 14th Sept.—Vancouver 20th Aug., Flour, Lead and General—C. P. R. Co.		
PHRANANG, German str., 1,021, F. v. Mangelsdorf, 21st Jan.—Bangkok via Swatow 10th Jan., General and Rice—Melchers & Co.		
POUDOK, German str., 1,020, G. Haraldsen, 15th January—Hoilo 9th January, Sugar and Sapanwood—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.		
PHUMKHUN, British str., 1,069, G. H. Scott, 18th Jan.—Saigon 12th Jan., Rice and General—Chinese.		
PRINCE S. R. GEORGE, British str., 1,267, D. Reimers, 21st Jan.—Bangkok 13th Jan., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.		
POULX, Norwegian str., 780, H. E. Bjornsen, 30th Dec.—Wakamatsu 23rd Dec., Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.		
PRIMA, Norwegian str., 761, B. A. Meyer, 22nd Jan.—Mororau 12th Jan., Slippers—Bradley & Co.		
PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 1,736, C. Voltemans, 18th Sep.—Kobu 12th Sept., General—Melchers & Co.		
PROMETHEUS, Nor. str., 1,023, O. J. Cornelius, 22nd Jan.—Bangkok and Swatow 21st Jan., General and Rice—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.		
PROTEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, G. C. Krabbe, 10th Jan.—Bangkok via Hoikow 28th Dec., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.		
RUBEL, British str., 1,611, W. G. Lawson, 21st January—Tamsui 19th January, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.		
SKULD, Norwegian str., 947, Olaf Odd, 21st January—Saigon 15th Jan., Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.		
TIJPOODA, Dutch str., 2,953, G. Ewart, 22nd January—Macassar 14th January, General—Java, China, Japan, Lijn.		
TRIUMPH, German str., 678, J. C. Hansen, 23rd January—Haiphong 20th and Hoilow 22nd January, General—Jensen & Co.		
SPIN, Norwegian str., 870, Steen, 1st January—Bangkok 19th Dec., Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.		
ULY, Norwegian str., 831, J. Pedersen, 17th Jan.—Saigon 11th Jan., Rice and Flour—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.		
VIRGINIA, Chinese str., 940, J. F. Messer, 18th January—Chefoo 12th Jan., General—Chinese.		
VIRGINIA, Chinese str., 940, J. F. Messer, 18th January—Chefoo 12th Jan., General—Chinese.		
YAHICO, Man., Japanese str., 3,204, J. Sunits, 20th Jan.—Moji 14th Jan., Coal—Atsaka.		
YUNNAN, British str., 1,276, W. O. Jones, 17th January—Chefoo, Dalny and Weihsien 12th Jan., Rice, Vermicelli and Peanuts—Butterfield & Swire.		
COMMERCIAL.		
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.		
Jan. 25th.		
ON LONDON.—		
Telographic Transfer	2/22	
Bank Bills, on demand	\$26	Fls. 624, new issue
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/22	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/23	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/24	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/24	
ON PARIS.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	2/25	
Charbonnages	Fls. 250	\$450, nominal
Rebourse	1M/10	\$15, sellers
Philippines Co.	\$10	\$5.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$150.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$22, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$18, sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$10	\$30, sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$87.
Shell Transport Co.	\$21	\$10, ex. div.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$19, sales
No. Now...	\$5	\$20, sellers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$24.
Steam Laundry Co.	\$25	\$24.
Stores & Dispensaries	\$10	\$10, sellers
Campbell & M. Co.	\$10	\$74, sales
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$74.
Watkins & Co. A. S.	\$10	\$26.
United asbestos Co.	\$10	\$12.
Do. Foundry	\$10	\$10, buyers
VERNON & SMYTH.		
WestPoint Building	Fls. 25	Fls. 624, new issue
Mining—	\$60	\$621, buyers
Charbonnages	Fls. 250	\$450, nominal
Rebourse	1M/10	\$15, sellers
Philippines Co.	\$10	\$5.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$150.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$22, sellers
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Shell Transport Co.		

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

A return of correspondence between the India Office, the Indian Government, and the British Cotton-Growing Association has been published as a Parliamentary paper (342). On August 31st, 1905, the Indian Government addressed a letter to the Secretary of State in which they expressed cordial agreement with the objects of the association, as made known by a letter from Mr. J. A. Hutton to Lord Curzon. They added that the matter had been referred to the Indian Board of Agriculture for its careful consideration; and, after mentioning various useful observations and suggestions that had been made by the Board of Agriculture and asking for permission to appoint a cotton expert on the staff of the Board, the Government went on to say:—

The problem is largely a commercial one, and the cultivators will not abandon the coarse, hardsy, profit varieties for the fine, delicate varieties until they are satisfied that the latter yield the greater and surer profits. Our object must be to induce cotton of any kind, without regard to the length of staple, a more certain paying crop to the Indian cultivator; whilst we understand that one main object of the British Cotton-Growing Association is to increase the production of the long-staple varieties suited to the needs of Lancashire. These objectives are no means antagonistic, as the association themselves remark, and as will be seen from the above account of our action, we are inclined to think that the association can best assist in their attainment, so far as India is concerned, by aiding in arrangements adopted with a view of securing that the Indian cultivator who grows a good sample of high-quality cotton may reckon on getting a price for his produce, however small in quantity, better than the market price for the larger supplies of poor-quality cotton. If the association desire to give financial assistance for the improvement of Indian cotton, the most practicable method would seem to be for it to make an annual grant, which could be utilized under our orders, either in giving a subsidy to the cultivator for every acre of fine-staple cotton grown by him on the recommendation of the local Department of Agriculture, which would make special arrangements to help him in securing a fair price for his superior cotton, or in compensating him for any loss incurred in the initial stage of such cultivation. If this suggestion meets with the approval of the British Cotton-Growing Association, we shall be prepared to give all possible assistance in its execution.

Mr. Brodrick, in a despatch dated October 27th, 1905, sanctioned the appointment of a cotton specialist, Mr. John Morley, very soon after taking office, communicated (on January 15th, 1906) to the Indian Government the fact that the association proposed to make a grant of £2,500 for four years in aid of cotton-growing in India, to be employed as the Government pleased. Mr. Hutton, in a letter to the Secretary of State (dated December 6th, 1905) offering the above-mentioned grant, said:—

"I would request that, as far as possible, where advances are made, that it should be stipulated that the cotton grown should either be sent to this association for sale, and that the latter, after repayment of the advances, hand over the surplus proceeds to the planter, or that arrangements should be made, as far as possible, for the money to be advanced on a business basis, so that there would be some possibility of, at any rate, some portion of it coming back again. If this can be done, I have no doubt the Council would be prepared to advance the money thus lent, for a further period, and I would suggest that a reasonable rate of interest should be charged on the above-mentioned grant."

THE GOLD RESERVE.

All business men will agree with the remarks made by Sir Felix Schuster to the Institute of Bankers on the necessity of increasing the gold reserve held by the Bank of England. The recent increase in the bank rate showed how very much alive the directors of the Bank of England are to the danger of allowing a stock of gold to be depleted, but almost every business man in the country has felt the inconvenience which is inseparable from this means of preventing our gold supply from being drawn down to the United States. The desirability of having a large gold reserve is admitted on all hands, for business is paralyzed without it; but unfortunately the experts are by no means agreed as to the best method of securing it. It is a serious matter if, as Sir Felix Schuster says, the liabilities on current and deposit accounts of the bank in the United Kingdom are over eight hundred millions sterling whilst the stock of bullion in the coffers of the Bank of England only amounts to thirty-three million odd. Sir F. Schuster suggests that to remedy this state of things a special reserve should be formed by each bank contributing two per cent of its liabilities on current accounts. This, he calculates, would bring in about eight million, while, if the Post Office Savings Bank were brought into the scheme, another four millions might be loaned for from that source. This reserve would place under the control of a small committee, composed of representatives of the banks acting with the Bank of England, and he would give power to the latter, in times when the rate of interest was abnormally high, or increasing its note issue to an extent equivalent to a quarter or a third of this special reserve. It is a proposal which requires careful consideration from many points of view, but it is certainly the most practical made yet, and Sir Felix Schuster's reputation as a banker stands too high to allow even its most convinced opponents to dismiss it without careful consideration.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIES.

JAPAN MAY POINT OUT DEFECTS OF BRITISH ARMY.

The Express understands that a conference is likely to be held in Japan early next year on the subject relating to mutual tactics and defence arising out of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It is not yet certain whether military officers only will proceed from England for this purpose, or whether two or more distinguished naval officers will be included also.

It has been submitted in this respect that as England is a first-class naval Power, all questions relating to her Navy should be discussed at home.

It is hoped, however, that this view may be overruled. It has been pointed out that as three distinguished Japanese admirals have visited England already, a visit of British admirals to Japan would suggest reciprocity, and need not be considered as a precedent.

It is not anticipated that any immediate or visible result will ensue from the conference, which, however, will serve to accentuate the alliance between the two Powers.

It is possible that Japan may point out very cautiously, but very firmly, to her ally that the organisation of her Army is neither entirely satisfactory nor capable.

OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN.

A Mail paper says:—
The most common specimens of old Chinese porcelain in England are blue and white and powdered blue, and the uninitiated who visit the exhibition at Mr. T. J. Larkin's gallery, New Bond Street, of the magnificent Bourdelle Collection will be surprised at the wealth of colour of the various objects. Each case resembles a garden of flowers of dainty shapes and exquisite hues. Green responds to red and blue to gold in an infinity of tones that produce the richest harmony. This collection proves in remarkable degree the greatness of the Chinese artists from the year 260 to 1821. Before art was articulate in the Western world the Chinese had created masterpieces, and with them as with all other races colour first appealed to their senses—for came with reason and knowledge. In the case containing examples of primitive art there is a bowl (500) of the Sung period glowing like a peachwood or a virginia-crisper in autumn. In all Yuenian art there are no hues to equal the depth and richness of those on this rudely formed object. In the same case there is a beautiful square vase (514) of bluster shape, Ming period. It is oddly enough, of Archæa design, the idea for which may have been brought from the Near East by some traveler or transmitted from India after Alexander's invasion. The ground is of turquoise-blue celadon, and it is decorated with branches of peach tree of violet enamel and flowers in figure. Very charming and rare is a standing figure (534) of Kwanyin (the Goddess of Mercy), in green, red, and purple drapery. Two marriage libation cups, Ming period also, are extremely scarce, for after the ceremony these vessels are broken, as are the cups or glasses in Jewish and Russian rites. A perfect example of this period may be seen in the large vase (459) with dragons among flames and rouge-de-fier, green, yellow, blue, and violet enamel on white ground. Of Kang-hi porcelain there are charming pieces, notably a pair of famille-verte standing figures of Court ladies (426), alluring in pose and design, a figure of a priest (416), modelled with vigour and vivid in expression, and a splendid large plate (337). The Yung-hing period supplies a pair of hexagonal baluster-shaped vases of the most elaborate description, both in design and execution; an uniform eggshell lantern of unusual colour; and a baluster-shaped vase of exquisite workmanship. The Kien Lung period was a time of fancy and butterfly-like fragility—of eggshell objects delicate in quality, tender in half-tones of rose, prunus blossom, and other like. A large plate (384) may be mentioned. Peach and peony entwine in a decoration whose glamour is heightened by the introduction of a bird and a butterfly, and the spaces of luscious white ground has fine artistic value. But to many the gem of the collection will be a large black vase (461), Ming period, decorated in relief with the flowers of the four seasons in sapphire, yellow and green. It is far superior to the black vases which brought 3,700/- at Christie's on Friday. The quality of the porcelain is rich, and the ornamentation and spacing are happy thoughts expressed by the craft of a master. All students of Chinese art should see this exhibition.

CHINESE IN LIVERPOOL.

NOW THEY MONOPOLISE THE LAUNDRIES.

In a series of articles upon Liverpool's "Yellow Peril," the special correspondent of the "Liverpool Courier" gives an account of the Chinese laundrymen.

The Chinese are rapidly gaining almost a monopoly in laundry work, he says, with the result that they are displacing the townpeople. This is the more distressing in its effect by reason of the fact that laundry workers are a very poor and comparatively helpless class of the community. Widows, many with children to support, take up laundry work as their only resource, while the wives of labourers eke out a scanty livelihood by the same means.

In many cases the wife of an unemployed labourer endeavours to keep body and soul together by laundry-work, while her husband is tramping about in a weary season for work he cannot find. Many instances can be quoted where women are appealing for half a day's work at a laundry to keep the house together while the husband is tramping from town to town.

The Chinese invasion of the laundry trade in Liverpool started twenty years ago. At that date Yee Chin opened a laundry in Newington; he was the first Chinaman unconnected with the sea to take up a permanent residence in Liverpool. Yee Chin flourished amazingly. He charged very high prices, and he made money fast. He was patronised by prosperous people and a lucrative business developed rapidly. He lived in some style at Algarthorpe, and less than ten years ago he went back to China with a packetful of money.

At the start, Yee Chin employed British women. When his business took root, and his enterprise seemed safe and assured, he dropped the women and introduced Chinamen. This was done gradually as his business increased, the women being discharged one by one, and their places taken by imported Chinamen. These Chinese assistants often worked all night. A double shift was employed, and at one time Yee Chin was turning out as much work as a large steam laundry. Then Yee Chin went home to China, leaving some one else in his Newington shop.

Soon after his return to his native land a party of about twenty Chinamen appeared in Liverpool, and some five years ago a number of Chinese laundries sprang up in different parts of the city.

The objectionable spraying methods are an illustration of speedy (and dirty) workmanship. An English laundress damps her material either by drawing a wet cloth over it or sprinkling it with her fingers. The Chinaman takes a mouthful of water, and blows it from his lips in a fine spray, not over one garment only, but a succession of garments in turn. It is not a pleasant process to watch, but it shows wonderful skill. "I have been struck more than once by the adroit use of their lips and teeth among these people, and in dealing with thread and lace material it finds full scope in the laundry.

Whether this particular application of facial dexterity is desirable, the patrons of the Chinese may decide."

THE EARTHQUAKE.

A city, teeming with life and joy, is suddenly changed into a tomb—living tomb, perhaps—by the exertion of the forces of nature. And then we stand appalled at the magnitude of those forces, and look upon what has happened with wonder! Yet our daily life offers a spectacle quite as strange in many respects, if less noticed, because we are more familiar with it. What we eat and drink is changed by the alchemy of nature into bone and muscle, brain and nerve, if a proper drink is chosen, a form of liquid food, all the requirements of nature can be fulfilled. In Van Houten's Cacao, for instance, one has a beverage that supplies the chemical laboratory of the stomach with all that it requires for the building up of a strong, healthy body and sound nerves.

CHINESE ARMY REFORM.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, Dec. 13th.
During the past fortnight an important advance has been made towards the nationalization of the Chinese army. Though the movement involves the separation of much of the direct control hitherto exercised by the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai over the modern-trained army, it is the natural outcome of reforms long advocated by the Viceroy himself. The Viceroy retains command of the 2nd and 4th Divisions, and that temporarily only. Six of the other divisions have been taken over by the newly reconstituted Ministry of War, of which the president, Tsih-lung, is a sworn brother of the Viceroy. The Ministry is also engaged in assuming control of the divisions at Wu-chang, at present under Chang Chih-tung, and those at Nanking and Fu-chau. The Government, judging from the telegrams received, has every reason to believe that the reform, the officers are proud to belong to a national army rather than to separate provincial commands.

The uncertain factor is the question of payment, and time alone can show whether the new Ministry will continue the same punctuality of payment which is the secret of the success of Yuan Shih-kai. There is no need of apprehension for some time, funds being available for payment of the divisions under the Viceroy for at least another year, if not diverted to other uses. The restriction of his command to two divisions has relieved the Viceroy of many burdens of payment hitherto defrayed from previous revenues.

The reforms contemplated in the army are encouraging. There is a promise of an army budget and an army audit, and a central clothing department is to be established. The troops are not to be increased in numbers, but greater efficiency is aimed at. A considerable number of officers are being sent to France, while it is almost certain that manoeuvres will not be held next year, and the expenditure of half a million sterling spent over the last manoeuvres will be saved to the country. Another good feature is the attention paid by the Chinese to the temperate reports of foreign experts on the last manoeuvres. With growing knowledge the Chinese seem to have a better perception than they had last year of the many defects of their army organisation.

THE CENTURY OF THE GIRL.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

"This is the girl's century." The school girl, who used to be of little account, has discovered herself, and the possibilities of this discovery are enormous," said Miss Jessie Ackermann, the "girl's friend," to an "Express" representative.

Miss Ackermann, who has travelled five times round the world, has been appointed "world's organising president" to the Girls' Realm Guild of Service and Good Fellowship.

"It is not only because I love girls and because I consider them one of the most interesting studies of the age that I have taken up this work, but because the girl has been misunderstood," Miss Ackermann said.

"The world has accepted the verdict that women think in 'locks,' that they can have no individuality of opinion. And yet I have found this 'lock' theory to be entirely false. Take any girl apart, draw her out, and you will soon discover her individuality.

The Chinese are rapidly gaining almost a monopoly in laundry work, he says, with the result that they are displacing the townpeople. This is the more distressing in its effect by reason of the fact that laundry workers are a very poor and comparatively helpless class of the community. Widows, many with children to support, take up laundry work as their only resource, while the wives of labourers eke out a scanty livelihood by the same means.

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Whether this particular application of facial dexterity is desirable, the patrons of the Chinese may decide."

"The girl of Japan is developing a wonderful personality. When the question of a woman's university was first mooted there was great opposition from the men. A few enterprising spirits set to work, a university to accommodate 500 students was built, and there were 1,000 applications for admission.

"The Japanese girls are absorbing Western ideas about home life. Although the old marriage custom of buying a wife, who is not seen until after the ceremony, is still prevalent, there are likely to be great reforms at no very distant date.

"The Chinese girl, whose interest never wanders beyond her home, is also clamouring for education.

"The educational outlook for the Indian girls is the darkest. When I first went into a zemina some of the girls fled crying with fear. They had never seen a white woman, and thought I was suffering from some terrible disease.

"There are 15,000,000 women in the zeminas.

There are 40,000,000 girls under fourteen years of age in India, and only 400,000 are being educated.

"In March I am going to 'whip up' the girls in the guild. I go on to Italy, then to Australia, and finally to South America.

"The wonderful way in which the English girls have banded themselves together in our guild is extraordinary. And the help that a girl can give to a girl in hundreds of small ways is immeasurable.

"The reforms contemplated in the army are encouraging. There is a promise of an army budget and an army audit, and a central clothing department is to be established. The troops are not to be increased in numbers, but greater efficiency is aimed at. A considerable number of officers are being sent to France, while it is almost certain that manoeuvres will not be held next year, and the expenditure of half a million sterling spent over the last manoeuvres will be saved to the country. Another good feature is the attention paid by the Chinese to the temperate reports of foreign experts on the last manoeuvres. With growing knowledge the Chinese seem to have a better perception than they had last year of the many defects of their army organisation.

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BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... " 21,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED ... " 3,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 18,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Tokyo Kobe Nagasaki
Osaka Lyons New York
London Honolulu Bombay
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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5%, per annum
" " 6 " 4% " "
" " 3 " 3% " "
" TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1906. 613

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£175,000)
RESERVE FUND ... FL. 5,000,000 (£17,000)

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Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
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Banting.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay,
Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta,
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LONDON BANKER:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balance.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
do. 6 do. 4% do.
do. 3 do. 3% do.

L. ENGEL, Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1906. 26

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... £300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ... £300,000
RESERVE FUND ... £97,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2%, per annum on the Daily balance
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 12 months ... 4%
" 6 " " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. 115

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000
PAID-UP ... 562,500
RESERVE FUND ... 135,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2%, per annum on the Daily balance
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 12 months ... 4%
" 6 " " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

E. GEMISTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. 24

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,00

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Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.Founded by the following Banks and
Bankers:—KÖNIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PARASISCHER
STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIREKTION DES DISCONTOS:

GESELLSCHAFT

DEUTSCHE BANK

S. BLEICHROEDER

BERLINSCHE HANDELS-
GESELLSCHAFTBANK FÜR HANDEL UND
INDUSTRIE

ROBERT WAESCHAUER & CO.

MENDELSON & CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD &

SOHNEN

Frankfurt a/M.

JACOB S. H. STERN

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON ASHBY
DIRECTION DES DISCONTOS GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account,

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG, Manager.

Hongkong 7th January, 1907. 25

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 5,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIFOO, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe Nagasaki Tainan

Osaka Lyons Tokio

Keelung Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Account

Deposits received on terms which may be learned

application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1906. 2045

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. 29

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. 1349

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above
Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at current rates.

LUTGENS, EINSTEIN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 124

The Corporation transacts every description
of Banking and Exchange business, receives
money in Current Account at the Rate of
2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts
Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

For 3 " 3 "

For 3 " 3 "